

JAPANESE PRAISE HUGHES DIPLOMACY

Naval Negotiations Directed
in Masterly Manner, Ob-
server Says.

COMMENDED IN TOKIO

Movement to Reduce Land
Armament Starts in Jap-
anese Press.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI.
Special Correspondent of the Jiji-Shimpo,
Tokio.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.
Today the leadership of Charles
Evans Hughes looms bigger than ever. It
is the common verdict among the Japane-
se here that the happy conclusion of the
naval negotiations, so skillfully and so
patiently engineered by Mr. Hughes,
is a master stroke of American diplo-
macy, even greater than the announce-
ment of his naval retrenchment pro-
gramme at the very first sitting of the
conference.

If Mr. Hughes's naval programme,
given out on November 14, elicited the
world's admiration by reason of its dar-

ling and sweeping nature, his conduct
of the delicate parley that followed the
presentation of that programme has
called forth even a greater admiration
because of the good temper, magnani-
mity and conciliatory spirit he has con-
sistently maintained.

To discriminating observers his un-
ostentatious, unpretentious manner in
announcing the consummation of that
all important parley was exceedingly
pleasing. He appeared wholly uncon-
scious of the great part he had played
in it. He reported about it to the rep-
resentatives of the press in a matter of
course, businesslike fashion, as though
he was unaware of the tremendous bene-
ficial influence which that report was go-
ing to exercise upon the whole world and
humanity.

Especially are the Japanese pleased
with the open mindedness, frankness
and friendliness which have character-
ized Mr. Hughes's attitude throughout
the negotiations that lasted a month.
He had the vision to see the unfortunate
effect which might have been produced
upon the mental attitude of the Japane-
se people had America and Britain com-
pelled the Japanese delegation to ac-
cept a programme to which there was
a strong opposition on the other side
of the water.

As the real situation was revealed
to him Mr. Hughes came to understand
that the Japanese people had justifi-
able reasons for their reluctance to
put the Mutsu upon the scrap heap.
This dreadnought, which has not only
been launched but is fully equipped, is
the result of a heroic sacrifice which
the masses of Japan have offered upon
the altar of national defence.

Had Japan been forced to destroy this
new ship her people would have in-
evitably felt that grave injustice had
been done to them. Their feelings would
have been doubly depressed by reason
of their consciousness of the lack of
steel and other materials which make
it practically impossible for them to

embark on short notice upon any pro-
gramme of naval building that might be
necessitated by any unexpected turn of
international relations. Mr. Hughes ap-
preciated all these circumstances and
knew how to sympathize with the popu-
lar sentiment prevailing in Japan on
the question of the Mutsu.

The naval programme as reported by
Mr. Hughes is exactly as I reported on
December 13. Japan has given up the
10-10-7 ratio which her experts at first
advocated, but is allowed to keep the
Mutsu without making any change to
the 5-5-3 ratio as proposed by Mr.
Hughes. This is proof that both the
American and Japanese delegations are
animated with the spirit of conciliation,
and are eager to accomplish the pur-
pose for which this epoch making con-
ference has been called.

If the conference is to attain that pur-
pose it is not enough to arrive at an
agreement on naval ratio, but the agree-
ment must be reached after full and
frank exchange of views and giving no
occasion for unhappy feeling on the part
of any of the participating nations. That
purpose has been accomplished by the
masterly manner in which Mr. Hughes
has conducted the negotiation. He has
won the confidence of the Japanese with-
out receding from his original stand.
This at least is the prevailing opinion
among the Japanese.

The Japanese delegation is in receipt
of a number of cablegrams showing that
public opinion at home, as expressed
through the press, is eminently satis-
fied with the naval decision reached by
the conference. It also indicates that
this decision, coupled with the new four-
power treaty, will prove to be a strong
impetus to the movement already started
in Japan for the reduction of the army.
The Tokio Jiji-Shimpo, for one, deeply
regrets that the Washington conference
is not going to discuss the reduction of
land armaments. It believes that the
Japanese army will for retrenchment
even more urgently than the navy, and
that the quickest way to reduce it is ex-

ternal pressure brought to bear upon it
by an international agreement.
Now that the conference has decided
not to take up the question of land ar-
maments, the Jiji-Shimpo urges that the
people of Japan must endeavor to bring
public opinion to a head so as to force
the reduction of the army without rely-
ing upon outside influence. The Osaka
Asahi and the Tokyo Asahi, two of the
most influential dailies, are also advocat-
ing a radical reduction of the army.

RATHENAU MAY BE FOREIGN MINISTER

German Industrial Party Is
Ready to Join Coalition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Dec. 17.

Efforts by Dr. Dorn and a group of
Rhine land financiers and politicians to
obtain the approval of the Washington
conference of their scheme for an in-
dependent barrier republic, which would
permit France to reduce her Rhine
army, coincide with energetic steps by
Rhine land leaders to gain the consent
and the support of American military
chiefs in Cologne of this movement.

During the last two months Major-
General Henry T. Allen, commanding the
American Army of Occupation, has been
approached several times and asked to
attend the conferences of Dorn's fol-
lowers at the headquarters of the Ameri-
can Army on the Rhine, trying to
ascertain whether the signing of the
peace treaty between the United States
and Germany has caused a change in
the attitude of the Americans as shown
in 1919, when the General Staff refused
flatly to lend any assistance to the
movement or to permit separatist pa-
rades in the American zone.

This resulted in the British withdraw-
ing their support of the movement, but

the French succeeded in occupying Bonn,
when the British troops were withdrawn
for the Upper Silesian operations. Since
then republican propaganda has broken
out both north and south of the Ameri-
can area of occupation.

Gen. Allen has made it clear to the
promoters of this separatist movement
that he will not mix in any political
movement and that he will not permit
any parades or propaganda likely to dis-
turb the peace of the American bridge-
head.

It is generally believed that the Dor-
ten followers, having obtained the ad-
hesion of several wealthy men, will try
to declare a Rhine land republic early
next year which will take in the French
and British zones, leaving to the people
of Cologne the task of convincing Gen.
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RHINE SEPARATISTS WISH AMERICAN AID

Hope to Succeed After Failing
to Obtain Gen. Allen's
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ALLIES' VETERANS HOLD CONGRESS

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UKRAINIAN ISOLATES WIRELESS MESSAGES

Discovers Means of Prevent-
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will enable the location from the surface
of metal deposits in the earth and will
be of great service to medical and other
sciences.

A Ukrainian electrical engineer named
Chayko is responsible for the discovery,
and it is stated that by means of a sim-
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and groups what are termed the "locked
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